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CHINESE RETURN BODIES OF INDIAN TROOPS

Peking NCNA International Service in English 2303 GMT 16 Sep 67 B

[Text] Lhasa--Chinese PLA frontier guards in Tibet, in accordance with the Chinese Government's note and with a desire to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples, this afternoon handed over to the Indian representative the bodies of 14 Indian aggressor troops together with their arms and ammunition. These Indian were killed by the Chinese frontier guards when they crossed the border and carried out armed provocation against the Chinese side on 11 September. The handover procedure was conducted on the Chinese side of Natu La pass on the Sino-Sikkim border.

At 1410 Peking time, Major K.V. Chankrag, representative of the Indian army, led 13 Indian personnel to the place designated by the Chinese side. They flew a Red Cross flag as required. The representative of the Chinese frontier guards handed over 14 bodies, 24 rifles and submachineguns, and ammunition to the Indian side. On receiving the bodies, rifles, and ammunition, K.V. Chankrag signed the list which bore the words in both Chinese and Hindi: "Dead bodies and military [equipment] left on Chinese territory by Indian troops when intruding into Chinese territory for military provocation on 11 September 1967." At 1510 the Indian personnel left Chinese territory, carrying with them the bodies, rifles, and ammunition.

Ever since 11 September when they launched a military provocation and aggression against China in order to curry favor with and beg alms from U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism, the Indian reactionaries, with the guilty conscience of a thief, have been spreading lies to cover up their crime of aggression. Indian Defense Minister Swaran Singh said that "aggressive acts commenced from the Chinese side" and that "Indian forces acted only in self-defense." The fact that the Chinese frontier guards handed over to the Indian side the bodies of Indian troops and arms left behind on Chinese territory, once again gives the lie to the deceptive tricks of the Indian reactionaries.

PLA ARTICLE ON DOWNING OF U-2 AIRPLANE

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 15 Sep 67 B

[Article by commanders and fighters of PLA air force unit which recently downed U-2: "Go All Out to Win Fresh Merit in the Defense of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line"]

[Text] On that glorious and great day, 8 September, the 40th anniversary of the Autumn Harvest Uprising initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao and the 23d anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Serve The People," we, under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mac's proletarian revolutionary line and his invincible thought, downed a U.S.-made U-2 high altitude reconnaissance plane of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang, thus severely punishing the U.S.-China reactionaries. This is a great victory for Mao Tse-tung's brilliant thought and a tremendous triumph for his proletarian revolutionary line.

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The Indian reactionaries shamelessly spread the rumor that according to broadcasts from Chinese frontier guards, aircraft will be used to bomb the Indian troops on the China-Sikkim border and Sikkim. Thus, New Delhi ordered a black-out in Sikkim beginning on the night of 13 September under which all lights in vehicles and houses must be shaded. In spreading the vile rumor, the Indian reactionaries tried to stir up anti-China sentiment among the Sikkimese people.

A UPI dispatch said yesterday that Gantok "was busy preparing for possible war," and that "even schoolchildren were enlisted in a speeded up campaign of readiness." This reveals that the Indian reactionaries are plotting to force the Sikkimese people to become cannonfodder for a war of aggression against China.

The "political officer" of the reactionary Indian Government in Sikkim, B. Menon, who controls Sikkim's administrative power including foreign affairs and defense, made anti-China outcries in Gantok yesterday. Calling black white, he described the Indian reactionaries' naked aggression as a "conditioned reflex" to China.

The Indian reactionaries have forcibly turned Sikkim into their "protectorate" and a military base for aggression against China. The Indian aggressor army rides roughshod in Sikkim and brings great disaster to the Sikkimese people. The Chinese people are deeply sympathetic with the people of Sikkim. The vicious attempt of the Indian reactionaries to sow discord between the peoples of China and Sikkim will never succeed.

PHOTOS OF INDIAN 'INTRUSION' IN PEKING PAPERS

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1423 GMT 16 Sep 67 W

[Text] Peking--PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, and all other Peking papers today give prominence to photographs showing evidence of the Indian aggressor troops' crime of staging military intrusions into China's territory along the Sino-Sikkim border between 11 and 13 September. One photograph shows barbed-wire barricades put up by intruding Indian troops on China's territory at Natu La on the Sino-Sikkim border. It also shows corpses of Indian intruders located 14 to 18 meters within China's territory.

Another photograph shows corpses of intruding Indian troops on the Chinese side of the Sino-Sikkim border. These Indian troops were killed by Chinese frontier guards fighting back in self-defense soon after the intruders had crossed the border and were inside the barbed-wire barricades they had put up on China's territory. A third photograph shows some of the rifles with bayonets on them, tommyguns and ammunition left behind by the Indian aggressor troops when they fled pell-mell.

A caption printed in PEOPLE'S DAILY says: From these photographs the readers can see clearly the ignominious defeat of the Indian reactionaries who had unleashed military intrusion to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism and to divert the Indian people's attention and suppress their revolutionary struggles.

The papers also carry the news report that the Indian aggressor troops are still trying to carry out provocations along the border, and that Chinese frontier guards are continuing to maintain high vigilance against them.

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The invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and his revolutionary line were the basic guarantee for this victory. Chairman Mao has taught us: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously." We have resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call to grasp revolution and promote preparation against war, heightened our revolutionary vigilance, stuck to our combat posts, defended our great socialist motherland, and safeguarded the great proletarian cultural revolution. During military training our comrades display the spirit of revolutionary heroism. We have no fear of fatigue, no fear of hot weather, and no fear of hardship. We have been so determined to carry out Chairman Mao's great call to grasp revolution and promote preparation against war and his call to support the army and cherish the people that sometimes we forgot to eat and sleep.

In the battle on 8 September we were encouraged by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung which gave us inexhaustible wisdom and strength to defeat the enemy. We encouraged one another by quoting Chairman Mao's teachings. When we ran into difficulties Chairman Mao's great teaching, "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield," rang in our ears, inspiring us to "be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

Chairman Mao's great instructions that we must strive for perfection in military skills and be fully responsible for our work guided us to raise our combat skills, to apply the correct strategy and tactics, and made us brave, resolute, and resourceful in finishing this battle with a quick decision. Thus we were able to deal a head-on blow to the enemy. Chairman Mao taught us to "go all out to wipe out the intruding enemies," and we followed this great teaching by building a "great wall" in the air so that the enemy who dared to intrude could not turn back. The strong motive force which enabled us to win victory in this battle was the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation movement which had developed in depth. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation greatly enhanced our proletarian consciousness.

China's Khrushchev is the sworn enemy of the Chinese people. Whenever his name is mentioned every fighter expresses his great wrath with clenched teeth. From dawn to dusk the fighters' duties are closely related to the task of overthrowing China's Khrushchev.

At present the hundreds of millions of Chinese people are raising high the great banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and that of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, vigorously unfolding the movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the handful of top party persons in authority taking the capitalist road headed by China's Khrushchev in the fields of politics, ideology, and theory.

The PLA has redoubled its efforts to make preparation against war and to wipe out all enemies who dare to intrude. This means we will defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution with actual deeds. The purpose of our training is to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and we will fight to defend it.

When we were informed that a U.S.-made U-2 of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang had intruded into the airspace over east China the whole body of commanders and fighters, with deep hatred for China's Khrushchev and the class enemies at home and abroad, shouted, "Down with China's Khrushchev!" and "Wipe out the intruding enemies completely, thoroughly, and wholly!" as they plunged into battle. The enemy plane was thus brought down.

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This battle fully proved that the people, armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, can fight most effectively. This battle again declared the bankruptcy of the bourgeois reactionary military line pursued by China's Khrushchev and his agents such as Peng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ching who advocate that military affairs and military skill should be put in the fore. The battle enhanced our boundless love for Chairman Mao's revolutionary military line.

We hereby give a serious warning to all the class enemies at home and abroad: If you dare to undermine our socialist revolution and socialist construction and our great proletarian cultural revolution, that means you are "lifting a rock only to drop it on your own feet" and that you are asking for your own destruction.

The class enemies at home and abroad fear most the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are afraid of the unity of the army and the people. They will try every possible way to undermine army-people relations. We must raise high the great banner of "supporting the army and cherishing the people" and give full support to the proletarian revolutionaries. Although we are not directly engaged in the "three supports and two militaries" task, we know that the best way for us to support the proletarian revolutionaries and the people is to step up our preparation against war, stick to our combat posts, wipe out all intruding enemies, defend the airspace of our great motherland, and defend the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In spite of the great victory we won in this battle, we still have to bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is absolutely impermissible to relax our will to fight." We must raise ever higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely follow Chairman Mao's strategic plan, persistently grasp revolution and promote preparation against war, raise our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, stick to our combat posts, smash the enemies who dare to intrude to smithereens, and win fresh merit in the course of defending the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

NFLSV CONGRATULATES CPR ON AIR FORCE VICTORY

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1742 GMT 17 Sep 67 W

[Text] Peking--Lin Piao, national defense minister, today received a message from Tran Nam Trung, head of the military council of the NFLSV Central Committee, congratulating the air force of the Chinese PLA on their brilliant victory in downing the fifth U.S.-made U-2 high altitude reconnaissance plane of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang on 3 September. The message reads as follows:

His Excellency Lin Piao, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of China:

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Survey of China Mainland Press, Hong Kong, 19 Dec 67

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No.4083

Good News

(Canton Hsiang Pei-ching T'ung-hsü [Correspondence to Peking], No. 1,
October 20, 1967)

X According to a reliable source: The U-2 plane which, according to a report on September 8 was shot down by us, was forced to land by three planes of our heroic Air Force. The locality was a certain place in Kiangsu. The plane was intact. This was a great victory for the great thought of Mao Tse-tung.

X Over 8,000 factories in Shanghai have now achieved revolutionary great alliances, representing 70 percent of factories in the whole municipality. The first half-yearly plan for textile industry in Shanghai has been overfulfilled. Total output value is 101 percent of that specified in the plan. Forty-five kinds of new products have also been successfully made.

X In Shantung province, the State plans for monthly and quarterly textile outputs in the first half of this year have been overfulfilled in an all-round manner. The plan for the total output value has been overfulfilled by over 10 percent. The plan for output of such principal products as cotton yarn and cotton cloth has been overfulfilled by about 10 percent. The quality of products has been stabilized and improved, and production costs have dropped to a remarkable extent, the drop being more than half that specified in the plan. Productivity of labor has increased by over 16 percent as compared with that in the corresponding period of last year. The total output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth and productivity of labor have exceeded the record level in the history of textile industry in Shantung province.

X Luminous plastic busts of Chairman Mao and memorial badges have been successfully made by Changchun Plastics Works. These plastic busts and memorial badges look green in daylight and glitter at night, symbolizing the immeasurable radiance of the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung:

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